Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—28.

[Messrs. Bright, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dickinson, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, all profess to be in favor of the admission of California as she is with her Constitution and bounds ries. Of these, seven voted against laying the subject of compromise on the table for the purpose of taking up the California bill, and two. Cooper and Wales, absented themselves or refused to vote. Had all these voted to take up the California bill, the vote would have stood, 33 for laying on the table, 21 against it. Such a majority would have decided the fate of the bill at once, and delay would have been prevented. They all saw proper to go with the Slavery Party for compromise, for mixing up California with all sorts of subjects, thus complica ting the question of its admission, producing indefinite delay, and subjecting the bill for the admission of California to the hazard of ultimate

It will be remarked that Mr. Webster, whose vote might have killed the Compromise Committee last Thursday, but was then given for it, yesterday and to-day, when it could not affect the result, has been recorded with the Northern Whigs.

The question was then taken by year and nay. on every point in the amendments submitted by

The first subdivision in the amendment was read

With instructions that, in any bill, scheme, or other measure or measures they may report, they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any other proposed legislation which shall require the assent of any other State The question being taken, it resulted as fol-

YEAS-Messrs, Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Walker, and Web-

NAYS-Messrs Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs. Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce,

Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—28. So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read : 2. That they shall not connect the admission

of the State of California with any measure which s connected with a question of boundary or other controversy with any other State." The question being taken, it resulted as fol YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Cor

win, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of fowa. Dodge of Wisconsia, Feich, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward Smith, Walker, and Webster-20. Nays-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bor

lind, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Tur-ney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—29

So the amendment was rejected.
The xext subdivision was then read:
"3. That they shall not connect the admissio of the State of California with any other measure less dignity than the reception and admission of a sovereign State to be a new and entire member of this Union."

The question being taken, it resulted as fol

Yeas-Messrs. Benton, Chase, Dodge of Iowa Hale, Hamlin, Seward, and Walker-7.

Hale, Hamlin, Seward, and Walker—7.
NAYS—Messrs Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland,
Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of
Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin,
Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hunter, King,
Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Whit-comb, and Yulee-30.

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read:

4. That they shall not make California a party to, or in any way include or connect her with, any provision in the nature or intent of a comany provision in the nature or intent of a compact relating to slavery, or to any slave State or slave Territory, other than the compacts of the of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter,

The question being taken, it resulted as fol-

lows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Corwin, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Smith, and Walker—16.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—29.
So the amendment was rejected.

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read:

"5. That they shall not make California a par ty to, or in any way include or connect her with any provision in the nature or intent of a compac Constitution, and those compacts relating to the domain which have been heretofore required of

new States formed out of the Territory of th The question being taken, it resulted as fol win, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale,

Hamlin, Miller, Seward, Smith, Walker, and NAVS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce

Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Tur-So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read :

"6. That they shall not report any measure proposing any alteration in the boundaries of the The question being taken, it resulted as fol

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward,

Smith, Walker, and Webster—20.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé,

So the endment was rejected. The t subdivision was then read: at they shall not make the State of Cal a party to, or in any way connected with question of her admission in any way connected with or dependent on, any provision in the nature of a compact which has not been required of either of the following named States: Ohio Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Missis sippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Wis

The question being taken, it resulted as fol

lows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Davis
of Massachusetts, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Seward, Smith, and

Walker—12.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—28. So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read

"8. That they shall not make a party to, or in any manner bind to, include in, or connect with, any provision having the character or intent of compact, any State, or people having the political organization of a State, not represented in this

vote against all these instructions, for the reason that for this body to instruct the committee is to anticipate the action of the committee. It is bringing the Senate into the committee itself, inasmuch as the Senate will have full control of the deliberations of that committee. I shall vote

against any instructions, for the purpose of expediting business.

The question being taken, it resulted as fol-Yeas-Messrs Benton, Chase, Corwin, Day-ton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Seward, and

Walker—13.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Ruak, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.

So the amendment was rejected.

The next subdivision was then read:

"9. That they shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any matter foreign to the admission of that State in a direct manner, on a precisely equal footing with the original States, and unincombered with any other conditions, responsibilities, or considerations?

The question being taken, it resulted as fol-

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Hale, Ham-in, Jones, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Walker, and

Webster-14 NAVS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Under-wood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.

wood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.
So the amendment was rejected.
The next subdivision was then read:
"Provided, That nothing in this instruction shall be construed to authorize the said committee to take into consideration anything that relates to either of the four following subjects:

"1. The abolition of slavery within the States."
The operation being taken there were

The question being taken, there were—
YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Chase, Davis of Massahusetts, Hale, Miller, Norris, Seward, Smith,

chusetts, Hale, Miller, Norris, Seward, Smith, Walker, and Webster—10.
Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read The suppression of the slave trade between

The question being taken, there were-YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Sew-

ard, Smith, and Walker—10
Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read : 3. Abolition of slavery within the forts, aree

nals, dock yards, and navy yards of the United The question being taken, it resulted as fol-

YEAS-Messrs. Benton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Jones, and Smith—5.
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hale, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebas tian, Seward, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Unlerwood, Walker, and Whitcon

So the amendment was rejected. The next subdivision was then read: 4. The abolition of slavery within the District

The question being taken, it resulted as fol-

YEAS-Messrs. Benton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, and Jones—4
NAYS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland,
Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Clemens,
Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hale, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Sprusnce, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Walker, and Whitesant - 31.

So the motion was rejected. The next subdivision was then read:

"And provided, further, That said committee shall not take into consideration any question in relation to the subject of domestic slavery in the United States, which shall not be specially referred to it by order of the Senate, by name."

The question being taken, it resulted as fol-

YEAS-Messrs. Benton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, and Jones—5.

Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian. Seward, Smith, Spruance, Stur-geon, Turney, Underwood, and Walker—29.

So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment of the Senator from Maine, [Mr. Hamlin.] "Except so much as relates to the admission of California as a State."

Mr. Seward. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Walker, and Webster-20.

King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, and Underwood-25.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Volce. Mr. President, I wish to be allowed to say, as a reason for not voting upon that amendment, that I had agreed to pair off for a short time with a gentleman who is not now present.

Mr. Walker. I move to amend the resolution by the insertion of the words: "Except such parts thereof as relate to the

recapture and return of fugitives from service or On that question I ask the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered.

The question being taken on Mr. Walker's

mendment, it resulted as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Mil-

NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borand, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastim, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, and Underwood-27.

So the amendment was rejected. Mr. Hale. Mr. President, I would respectully suggest to the Senate that, as these various subjects are to be referred to the committee, all Senate at this session, and now lying on the table, relative to subjects contained in the resolutions proposed to be referred, should also be referred to the committee. I therefore offer the following amendment, and upon it ask for the year and

this session on the subjects mentioned in the res and the Senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Bell,] referred to a select committee of thirteen, be taken

Mr. Clay. I hope the petitions will be referred. I hope the motion will prevail. I do not promise to read all the petitions if they are referred. I suppose the committee will see feel bound to read them all, but perhaps one or two of a class.

Mr. King. I shall not vote for the reference

Proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire. I have been opposed to the reception of these petitions, as being improper to be countenanced by the Senate of the United States. Sir, we have frequently voted against their reception. But astonishment, found that a contrary opinion prevailed, and that petitions asking for what, if granted, would produce a state of things in this country that would shake the Government to its the declaration that they should lie on the table.

Now it is proposed to send them to a select committee. I am for its taking into consideration every legitimate and proper subject that appertains to the settlement of the great and exciting questions before the country; but I am not in tavor of taking up petitions praying for a dissoluslaves be armed against their owners. I am not in favor of taking up petitions praying that the slave trade between the States be prohibited, when the Supreme Court of the United States has declared any interference with it to be unconstitutional. We ourselves this day have rejected a proposition made by the Senator from Missouri on that very subject.

Now, sir, what is the object of sending these petitions to the committee? What is to be effected by it? Is it to force us, who believe that all such incendiary publications are calculated to produce mischief in the country, to vote on the question, in order to gratify those miscrable fanatics—for I will call them by that mame—who send here time and again petitions of this characters. send here time and again petitions of this charac-ter, to keep up the excitement on this question? Nor do I wish to vote for the gratification of those who hold similar sentiments on this floor.

States will not put us in a position that we consider to be most insulting to us as Senators, and degrading to our feelings as Southern men.

are fifty-nine such Senators. Any one of this sanhedrim may get up and pour out the light of his wise and appropriate resolutions, and the Senate, after full corrideration of the matter, have concluded they will refer these resolutions to a committee. Well, sir, our sovereigns, the people,

of petitions, and I propose simply and solely to take up the petitions which relate to the subjects of take up the petitions which relate to the subjects of the Temperance Question worked against that are to be referred to the committee, and nothing more; to take them off the table and refer them. And this is insulting to us! That is, it is respectful to refer our own cogitations, but in sulting to send to the committee the thoughts of the people, the authors of all political power!

Now, it seems to me, if the Senator from Ala. bama will exercise a little of that sober reflection and calm consideration which he commended to the Senator from Kentucky, he will think that he spoke a little unadvisedly when he came out so eloquently and so vehemently upon the simple proposition to send these subjects, which are per-fectly germane, to the committee. What are the subjects which it is proposed to refer? Why, sir, the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is one, and it is not brought here by Abolitionists or fanatics, or anybody else of that sort. Sir, it is introduced here by the honorable Senator from Kentucky, a representative from a slave State, and the honorable Senator from Mississippi, who has been so jealous of the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States. Yes, sir, the great champion of constitutional right on this floor has moved the Senate to refer the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia to a committee of thirteen. The sixth resolution of the Senator from Kenucky is, "that it is expedient to prohibit the slave trade in the District of Columbia, but the it is inexpedient to abolish slavery within the District." Now, sir, by the introduction of the subject by a Senator from a slave State, and upon the motion of another Senator from a slave State, these very subjects are to be referred to this com-mittee. Well, sir, the people send petitions here. Now, shall not the petitions of the people be heard? Is a resolution from a Senator of more dignity than the voice of the people themselves, coming here by legitimate petition? It seems to me the idea is monstrous, and that it is insulting, not to the Senate, but the people, to tell them that we will raise grand committees, and will consider everything under Heaven, but that what the people ask shall not be heard, and that t is insulting to have them come here. I certainiy did not suppose I was doing anything but adding what was omitted by some mistake in this matter. While the matter was to be referred, I thought I was supplying an oversight in moving to refer these very subjects to this committee.

Mr. Clay. Sir, I congratulate you, I congratulate the nation, I congratulate mankind, upon

the prospect that now opens for a final and amicable settlement of this question. I believe such a settlement will be made after the occurrences of this week, and after what we know of the patriotic disposition of the majority in the other House. Now, sir, when these questions are settled, I want no man to have it in his power to go home and make just such speeches as the Senator before me [Mr. Hale] has made in the Senate. I want no man to go home and endeavor to excite the people by using such language as this:

"Your petitions were treated with the utmost indignity. They were laid on the table, unread, unconsidered; and when I proposed to refer them to the committee to which all the subject-matters of the petitions were referred, and with which, therefore, they had a necessary connection, even

that was opposed."

I sm no great hand at making a stump speech, but I think I could take up that theme in such a way as to exasperate and excite the populace. hope these petitions will be taken up and referred to the committee. I do not think there is any fear that they will recommend any mischievous plan. Whereas I do fear that the non-reference of these petitions would tarnish the prospect of a general amity, with satisfaction to the whole country. I am, therefore, in favor of the reference of these petitions to the committee.

Mr. Mason of Virginia protested strongly

against dignifying the petitions by a reference.

Mr. Clemens of Alabama did not attach much importance to them. He believed them all hum-Mr. Davis objected to Mr. Hale's motion as out

of order, the petitions not being before the Senate, and the Chair sustained the objection. The question was then taken on the motion as amended, to refer the resolutions of Messrs. Clay and Bell to a select committee of thirteen, and

carried, as follows: carried, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb,

Navs-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts,

On the final vote, it is perceived, the two Iowa Senators deserted the minority, and went for

the motion to allow a motion which Mr. Hale wished to make, to be read. [It was the same as that made by him above]

The motion to adjourn was renewed, but withdrawn at the request of California bill; pending which, the Senate ad-

journed.

[We wish to call the attention of the People to the position in which the majority, especially the members of it from the free States, Messrs-Bright, Cass, Dickinson, Sturgeon, and Whit-comb, placed themselves, by voting may on every point of the instructions proposed by Mr. Benthe friends of California wished to prevent the

question of the admission of California from being connected-1. With any legislation requiring the ass my other State to its completion:

2. With any question of boundary pertaining to any other State : 3. With any measure of less dignity than the

reception of a State: 4. With any compact relating to Slavery, or to any slave State or Territory, other than the com

5. With any compact whatsoever, other than the compacts of the Constitution :

6. With any measure proposing a reduction of the boundaries of California: 7. With any kind of a compact other than ha

been required of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Florida:

8. With any measure making her party to a tion in the Senate:

9. With any matter foreign to her admission as a State in a direct manner, precisely on an equal footing with the original States. On every one of these points, Messrs. Cass,

Bright, Whitcomb, Dickinson, and Sturgeon, mittee of Compromise at perfect liberty to mutilate the boundaries, or compromise the interests and rights of the free State of California, to any extent, in any manner whatsoever.

We know that these gentlemen may plead that Committee of Compromise from being embarrassed: but this will not satisfy the people of the present boundaries and Constitution, and keeping her from being complicated with other questions? The only authoritative exposition of their sentiments is to be found in their rotes-and we ask the People of the free States what opinions and policy do these votes proclaim?]

We hope Mr. Whitcomb, at least, will not suffer his position to remain in doubt.

SIR: For Free-Soilers at a distance to under stand the late election in Connecticut, they should know our position. In the first place, we considered it morally impossible for the Democrats to get the Senate, and they (the Democrate) privately conceded they could not. It was then our (the Free-Soilers) object, as we were morally certain of 4 Free-Soilers out of 21, to indirectly

have sent here some of their thoughts, in the form | the Democrats would have had no chance in the

the Whigs, and lost them a great many votes.

Yours, &c., Asa S. Curtis.

NEW YORK EVENING POST.

We call attention to the Circular of the New York Evening Post, published in another column. The Post is thoroughly, consistently Democratic, and therefore anti-slavery. The Union says that its politics are "execrable"-high praise, as coming from a paper which can overlook all the political sins of Daniel Webster, on account of his concurrence in the policy of slaveholders respecting the Territories of the United

The Post has always signalized itself as a pioneer in the work of Democratic reform ; and among the papers that advocate the cause of Free Soil, it is eminent for its ability, earnestness, and firmness. It is withal ansindependent Journal, very much ir the habit of expressing and enforcing its own convictions of Right, in disregard of party considerations. There is no paper we take more pleasure in reading than the New York Evening Post.

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. SENATE. FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1850.

Petitions on the subject of slavery, as usual, were presented. Mr. Hale, in submitting one, moved that it be referred to the committee of thirteen. Mr. Atchison moved to lay the question of reception on the table, and this motion prevailed, as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi,

Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebasian, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—21.

Navs—Messrs Baldwin, Bright, Chase, Clarke,
Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge
of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller,
Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Walker, Whit-

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Douglas, took up the California bill, and made it the special order immediately after the election of the committee of thirteen should have taken place.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the Chairman of the committee of thirteen. Mr. Clay received 27 votes, Messrs. Bell, Mangum, and Benton, each 1-and there were 4 blanks. The blanks not being counted, the Vice President announced that there was no election, as a quorum had not voted. Messrs. Webster and Benton rose simultaneously, to offer their votes. for the sake of relieving the Senate of its embar rassment. Mr. Webster voted for Mr. Clay, making a quorum; Mr. Benton then did not vote Mr. Clay was declared to be elected.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the members of the committee, who were elected on the first

Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Bright, Webster, Phelps, Cooper, King, Mason, Downs, Mangum, Bell, and Berrien—those gentlemen having re-ceived a majority of all the votes cast. Mr. Phelps asked to be excused. He said— I have considered from the outset that the ap-pointment of this committee would result in nothing more nor less than the expression of opinion on the one side and the other, and probably we shall get nothing new upon the subject-nothing except what Senators have already expressed in their place on this floor. But, sir, this question sumed an importance in the country which has assumed an importance in the country which will render it necessary for every man on this committee to be prepared to vindicate his course. And I may be permitted to say that I think, in all human probability, to say nothing more, that the result of the whole proceeding will be unsattisfactory to my constituents and to myself. Under the control of the whole proceeding will be unsattisfactory to my constituents and to myself. Under the country to my constituents and to myself.

der these circumstances, I should feel myself compelled, if assigned to the committee, to prepare my own opinions for my own vindication, to be spread before the country, which is more than the ble health would possibly allow. I hope, therefore, that I shall be excused. Mr. Mangum and Mr. Webster both appealed Mr. Phelps. A word more. I cannot, in jus-tice to myself, withdraw this application. The

subject is with the Senate, and if they do not see subject is with the Senate, and it they us not see fit to gratify me in this particular, why, of course, I must make the best of my position.

The Senate then refused to excuse him.

Mr. Benton. The day is yet before, us and there is plenty of time left. I propose the following.

lowing:
"That the said committee be instructed to report separately upon each different subject re-ferred to it, and that said committee tack no two bills of different natures together, nor join in the same bill any two or more subjects which are in their nature foreign, incoherent, or incongruous Its consideration was objected to, and it went

ver one day under the rule. over one day under the rule.

Mr. Hale made an ineffectual attempt to have
the anti-slavery petitions taken up and referred

the and-stavery petitions taken up and referred to the committee of thirteen.

The California bill was then taken up, but Mr. Mason strongly protesting against its con-sideration during the absence of the committee appointed to attend the remains of John C. Calin to South Carolina, it was postponed till

Mr. Butter of South Carolina, during the con-versation about postponement, remarked that all seemed to take for granted that the bill was to be taken up and considered as a separate measure. Mr. Clay said : My friend from South Carolina is mistaken if he supposes that that bill, standing by itself and alone, is to pass this Senate without by itself and alone, is to pass this Senate without a struggle, and, I trust, a successful one. I have got amendments now in my hand, attaching to it the Territorial bills, whenever the proper time may arise to present them. I have also prepared amendments providing for the settlement of the Texas boundary question, which I may, or may not, think proper to offer. But, beyond all doubt, I shall move to amend the bill by adding to it the Territorial bills. And I hope, from all the demonstrations that have been made, that all the demonstrations that have been made, that there can be but little doubt that the majority of

the Senate favor such a proposition.

Mr. Benton. The Senator from Kentucky has I have got the parliamentary law in my hands to show that he will undertake to do a thing which is flagrantly illegal, and violative of parliamen-

Mr. Clay. One word, sir. I know the character and eminence of the Senator from Missouri for dwelling on parliamentary law; but I will take issue with him on his parliamentary law,

and I will show that no such parliamentary law, and I will show that no such parliamentary law exists in any parliament on earth.

Mr. Benton. I will meet the Senator on that point, then. And if I can show him four good large volumes, I will show him that there is such a law, and I will make it a case of profert in open court. He is to go out denying the laws when four quarte volumes which contain it are produced and send. We will see about it. duced and read. We will see about it.

Mr. Hale now moved to take up the petition on

emmittee of thirteen, and refer them also to Mr. Atchison of Missouri rose to move to lay the motion upon the table; and the question being

taken, the vote stood—
Yeas—Mesers. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Butler, Clay, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, Yulea—24

lee-24. Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Walker,

So the motion to lay upon the table was agreed And then, on motion, the Senate adjourned till

[Mr. CLAY, with all his apparent liberality, voted, it will be remarked, against sending the petitions of the People to the Committee to which he had his own resolutions referred, although the petitions related to the subjects treated of in the resolutions. His respect for himself is far greater than his respect for the People. Jones and Dodge of Iowa, and Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, concurred with him in opinion and policy.]

Mr. Benton called up his resolution instructing the committee of thirteen to make a separate report on each subject referred to them.

The resolution being taken up, Mr. Benton, at great length, contended that it was unparliamentary to combine in the same bill incongruous measures. He gave notice that a fortnight hence, when the war had begun in earnest, he should resort to every parli mentary mode of resisting

And, after a short Executive session, the Sen- ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN AND FORate adjourned

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1850. The Senate was occupied in business of little or no general importance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, April 16, 1850.

The Clerk was proceeding to read the Journal yesterday, when Mr. Hall rose and desired to know on what authority any one had prepared the Journal of yesterday, and on what authority an individual now proceeded to read it? A Doorkeeper and ostmaster were now in office by sufferance, and

he was not willing to have a Clerk of the House

appointed in the same way.

The Speaker replied that the Journal was prepared, as usual, under the direction of the Speaker. The individual at the desk was a subordinate officer of the late Clerk, and, in the opinion of the Chair, now occupied the position which he previously occupied. He was not authorized to oc-cupy the position of the Clerk of the House. Until the election of a Clerk, the House was not organized, and no business could be transacted until the election took place. This could not prevent the reading or correction of the Journal. In the original organization, the Journal was read

before the election of Speaker.

The Journal of yesterday was then read.

Mr. Harris of Illinois moved that the House now proceed to the election of Clerk. Mr. Brown offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the order heretofore passed by the House, postponing the election of a Doorkeep-er, be and the same is hereby reseinded; and that the House of Representatives will proceed at once to the election of a Clerk and Doorkeeper for the

31st Congress. or business was in order until a Clerk had been elected; and the House could take no action or trans ct any business until the election of Clerk

Mr. Brown appealed. And the question having been submitted to the House, the Speaker was sustained. The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Harris of Illinois, that the House now proceeded to the election of Clerk; and it was

agreed to. Af er several ineffectual ballotings, the House djourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1850. The House resumed the business of balloting for Clerk. The Free Soil members on the earlier trials cast their votes for Stansbury of Vermont.
The leading candidates were—R. M. Young, P.
B. Prindle, and J. C. Walker. On the last trial, 188 votes were cast—necessary to a choice, 95. Young (Democrat) received 96, J. C. Walker 82, Scattering 10. So Mr. Young was declared to be elected Clerk. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1850.

The new Clerk appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Brown of Mississippi submitted charges against the Doorkeeper, on which Messrs. Qlda, Newell, Phelps, Leffler, and Caldwell, were appointed a committee.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the President's California message. Mr. Ewing of Tennessee addressed the Committee, advocating

mpromise and union. Mr. Alston of Alabama delivered a speech, advocating slavery on scriptural ground, quoting liberally from the Old and New Testaments. The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1850. Mr. Winthrop took the chair this morning, at the request of Mr. Cobb, who was necessarily

Mr. Thomas moved that the House go into Mr. Thomas moved that the House go into Committee on the private calendar.
Mr. Allen offered, as a privileged motion, a resolution to terminate the debate on the President's California message, and the proposition pending, on Tuesday next, at one o'clock.
The Speaker pro tem decided that the gentleman was not in order, as Mr. Thomas had moved

to go into Committee.

The motion of Mr. Thomas was agreed to. Several bills were considered, and the Committee

On motion of Mr. Olds, the committee to investigate the charges against R. E. Horner, the Door-deeper of the House, were empowered to send for persons and papers.

An effort was made to adjourn, but the motion

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Califor-

advocating Free Soil, and denouncing the want of fidelity in certain Northern representatives. The Committee rose, and the House adjourned

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1850. Mr. Speaker Cobb called the House to order. The House refused, on a vote by yeas and pays

of 92 in the affirmative and 74 in the negative, to suspend the rules to admit a resolution instruct ing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to introduce a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege, for the reduction of the rates of postage, &c. Mr. Richardson, by unanimous consent, intro-

duced his resolution asking the appointment of a committee of hine, to investigate the charges made against Mr. Ewing, of having reopened old claims, and allowed extraordinary interest on such claims, &c.

Mr. Gentry proposed as a substitute a resolution calling upon Mr. Ewing to make report upon
the subject, instead of appointing a committee
of members of Congress to make the investigation.

Mr. Meade favored the call, but preferred the substitute of Mr. Gentry.

Mr. Vinton opposed the appointment of a committee as unprecedented. The mere fact of the appointment of such a committee carried with it

the impression that the charges were well-founded. He was therefore opposed to the appointment of a committee, but in favor of the call upon Mr. Ewing to report himself in his own case. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Stanton, Toombs, Robinson, Baker, Evans of dings, McClernand, Thompson of Mississippi,

Finally, the resolution of Mr. Richardson was

ossed—yeas 95, nays 73.

Mr. Stanly then introduced a resolution of the same terms of that of Mr. Richardson of Illinois, illing upon the Secretary of the Interior to re port to the House in regard to the claims upon which interest had been allowed, &c. Mr. Meade said there would be no objection to

it as to require the Secretary to make the report to the committee of investigation. Mr. Stanly. No, never. To the House, or not

resolution. We have a committee to investigate the matter.

Mr. Stanly moved to suspend the rules, and on that motion demanded the yeas and nays. They Mr. Thomas moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Thomas moved that the House adjourn, which question was taken by yeas and nays, and the House refused by a vote of 66 to 90.

The rules were then suspended, and the resolution of Mr. Stanly was introduced.

The House received the resolution of Mr. Stanly, but refused to suspend the rules to have catten upon it today.

action upon it to-day.

Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back with numerous amendments the Senate bill providing for taking the seventh census. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. Mr. Miller, from the minority of said commit-tee, reported a substitute for the entire bill, which

out transacting any other business of importance, THESDAY, APRIL 23, 1850. After the business of the morning hour, the House resolved itself into Committee of the

The House then, at half-past five o'clock, with-

Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr. More-head of Kentucky occupied his hour in a speech on Northern aggressions and against the Wilmot Mr. Peck of Vermont followed on the opposite The Committee rose, and the House adjourned

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Beef Cattle.-Prices range from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per hundred pounds on the hoof, being equal to \$7 a \$8.75 net, and averaging \$4.25 gross. Hogs.-Price, \$5 a \$5 50 per hundred pounds.

BALTIMORE, April 22, 1850.

Howard Street flour at \$5, being an advance of twelve and a half cents. City Mills, \$5. Grain.-Wheat continues firm; Maryland red. \$1.12. On Saturday, the market for corn improved a little, and to-day a further improvement was manifested; white, 53 a 55 cents; yellow, 55 a 56

COMMISSION STORE.

EIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Stavery Society is appointed to be held this year at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday, May 7th, at three

An abstract of the Annual Report will be read, and Resolutions will be effered and sustained by Samuel Lewis, Esq., Hon J. R. Giddings and Rev. Henry Ward

It is expected that George W. Alexander and John Can dler, of England, who are on a visit to the West Indies, will be present at the Anniversary.

It is intended to bave a meeting for discussion on the dafollowing the Anniversary. WILLIAM LILLIE. WILLIAM JAY. LEWIS TAPPAN,

C. B. RAY. Committee of Arrangements. BT Editors friendly to the cause, throughout the coun-

BY The most splendid Clothing Establishment to be found in New England, or the country, is GEORGE W. SIMMONS'S OAK HALL, BOSTON. His stock is large, and prices low. His admirable system of doing business has rendered him popular with the business public.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that William Beard, of Union county, Indiana, is appointed General Agent for Union Literary Institute, (a manual labor school for colored youth, located in Kandolph county, Indiana,) and is fully authorized to solicit donations, receive moneys, &c., for the institution aforesaid, and is hereby commended to the liberallie and hind offices of the philanthropic and bomone in those places which he may visit. By order of the Board of Managers. EBENEZER TUCKER,

Corresponding Secretary U. L. Institute, April 3, 1850.-24.

107 FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York. Office

of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals. THE WEEKLY EVENING POST. CIRCULAR.

Office of the Evening Post, No. 18 Nassau Street, New York City

CIRCULAR.

No. 18 Nassaw Street, New York City.

The Weekly Evening Post is hereafter to be published a upon a sheet of the same size as that on which our daily eithion is printed. This enlargement, which enables us to print twelve additional columns of matter, or what will be equivalent to more than one third more than the previous contents of that paper, has been resolved upon from a desire to make our weekly elition more comilete, but without intending to increase its coat to subscribers.

We cannot permit the occasion to pays, however, without reminding our friends that the change we contemplate will very materially increase our expenses, for which many thousand additional subscribers will be necessary to indemnify us. We issue our Weekly for one dollar a year to single subscribers, and eleven copies to one address for ten dollars. In its former shape, we be leve it to have been the cheapest journal published in the United States. In nearly doubling its size, we feel that we extablish a claim upon our readiers and Friends, to which we have any with excuss as fer directing their attention.

The Evening Fost is the oldest Democratic paper in the State of New York, and one of the oldest in the United States. The plan upon which it has been conducted has not been calculated to secure for it any but disinterested support. Its editorial column, have been uniformly appropriated to what were deemed matters of public concern, and the proprietors confidently appeal to its whole history, embracing now a period of only one year less than haif a century, to show a single instance in which it has circulated opinions which it editors did not entertain, or aivocated measures which they supposed did not tend to the public good. In prosecuting this course, they have been infly places.

The inthful discharge of such duties is certain to arouse the active hostility of multitudes, but it is likely to make a few active friends. The champion of the public interest, however efficient and successful may be the service he renders, r

mentary runs of which he strewed along the highway of our national history.

More than twenty years ago, the Evening Post began to plead for the dectrines of free trade when every Northern journal was either silent or openly advocating protective tariffs. The Evening Post was one of the earliest champions

the area of human slavery.

It began the discussion of most of these questions alons and single handed; it was compelled to continue their agitation, not only without the aid, but often in defiance of party tion, not only without the aid, but often in defiance of party organization. Three several times the Evening Post has been dedounced from Tammany Hall, for the profession of opinions which were subsequently accepted as the indispensable faith of every Democrat who desired to remain in foll communion with his party. Even now it is under the ban of the easine organization, for its uncompromising resistance to the extension of slavery, though we confidently hope that the time is not far distant when this heresy, like those which have preceded it in the history of this journal, may be transfigured into the accepted policy of our party and of the nation.

Flour.—On Saturday, after the receipt of the samer's advices, there were sales of 1,500 barrels foward Street flour at \$5, being an advance of the Evening Post, Semi-Weekly, is, for a single copy, payable in advance for the Evening Post, Semi-Weekly, is, for a single copy, payable in advance for the Evening Post, Semi-Weekly, is, for a single copy, payable in advance for the Evening Post, Semi-Weekly, is, for a single copy, payable in advance.

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With Poetry and several Short Articles

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1846.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

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